

## THE DEPARTMENT WORKERS

Interesting Gossip Gleaned Among Employees of Government Bureaus.

### TALE OF THE ORIGIN OF THE MINT JULEP

Stirring Narrative Related By a Special Examiner at the Pension Office—Scope of the Labors of the Agriculturists—The Bee Expert's Woes.

A special examiner of the Pension Office, who was formerly located in Arkansas, once met a queer character, a veritable philosopher in jeans. Official business had called the special examiner to the interior of that State. He was among the Ozark Mountains, a section peopled by a sturdy, honest race, though somewhat unlettered by reason of their isolation from the rest of mankind.

The examiner had secured a backboard and steady nag from a livery at the railway station, and pushed his way into the rugged hills, hoping to reach his destination in the afternoon.

The first part of his journey lay through smiling fields of corn and cotton, and as he began to climb the foothills these gave way to orchards heavily laden with a harvest of red and golden apples. After a dozen miles or so he noticed that the signs of prosperity began to disappear, and on either side of the road evidences of neglect and decay began to appear, and more marked as he proceeded.

The soil seemed fertile, and here and there among the wooded slopes were clearings of considerable extent that were once fruitful fields and orchards. The ground was covered with ragweed and the apple trees were broken and choked with sassafras sprouts. An occasional cabin with tumbling roof and gaping doors and windows lent an additional look of desolation to the scene. Not a living creature could be seen.

The dust-covered road shimmered under the glare of a noonday sun, and the traveler was pleased when a turn in the highway brought in view a grove of mammoth oaks, and in which he could discern some houses. However, it proved to be a deserted village, for a closer inspection revealed the same desolation that had been encountered for miles back.

In the midst of the village was a big, spring, shaded by the spreading branches of a giant oak, and to this spot the traveler repaired for refreshment and rest. Taking long draughts of the crystal liquid he thought that never before had he tasted such sweet and cooling water.

Glowing along the banks of the stream that flowed from the fountain was a luxuriant bed of mint. Reaching out his hand and plucking a sprig of the aromatic herb, the weary traveler was about to taste of it, when he heard a deep sigh close at hand. Looking up, he observed an old man, dressed in a homespun shirt and a pair of jeans trousers held by one "gaiter," eying him mournfully.

Said the old man: "Mister, don't touch it, for 't bitt like a serpent and stings like an adder!"

Not understanding why the old man should in this strange manner object to an innocent sprig of mint, an explanation was called for.

The lone patriarch told the following story:

"Stranger, about twenty year ago, or thereabout, there was no finer settlement in these Ozark Mountains than this. We grew corn and cotton in plenty, and our smokehouses was fairly bustin' with the meat piled up in 'em. We made whiskey and we made brandy, and every man had a barrel or two in his dugout. That was old Squire Pearson what lived up thar on the hill, he was worth twenty thousand dollars, and he had a cousin in old Kaintuck what cum out here to see him.

"Judge Lofton they called him, and he was a judge—leastwise of hicker. The judge hung with him from old Kaintuck a little bunch of green stuff what he planted down here by the spring.

"It soon began to thrive and spread, and the judge and the squire would cum down here with a jimmyjinx of whiskey and sum sugar and mix up sum sort of a drink they called 'mint juleps,' or sum sich furin name, as if jingyino straight corn julep was not good enough for any man. Party soon the nabors seed sumthin' was goin' on and began to drop in and jine company with the judge and the squire. They just chattered and kept away from this here mint patch and spring.

"The cotton got in the grass and the cattle cut up the corn, but who cared a darn for the crops s'long as them jew-lins lasted!

"After a while the sheriff he begun to cum down to the settlement party often and levy on this man's and that man's property to satisfy debts, and I tell yer, stranger, it wint long afore every man in the settlement was out of his stock, and bar'l, all on account of that thar judge cumin' out here and larnin' the folks how to put greens in their hicker. Yes, they's mostly all dead now, 'cep'n me. 'T's allers 'tack mine straight."

"Over eight millions of documents were sent over the United States from this corner last year," said Superintendent Hendrix, of the Agricultural Department, explaining the growth of popular interest in the work of the Agricultural Department. "When I came here, ten or twelve years ago," he continued, "about seventeen people were employed in this division; now there are seventy. There used to be some leisure around here, but there is none now. We are worried all the time to get room for the accumulating stock. The most generally circulated documents are the farmers' bulletins."

Mr. Hendrix says that the Congressmen make calls for all sorts of publications. Some Congressmen represent districts where the prevailing industry makes a demand for special information. This industry may be unknown in another part of the State. There are watermelon sections, bee-keeping sections, asparagus-growing districts and every other sort of industrial territory known to the present acute civilization, and the Government has documents that fill the cases. The Government Printing Office is never out of "farmer work," and the office in the basement of the Agricultural Department Building is kept busy turning out information.

Mr. W. W. Wallingford, guard of the front door of the National Museum has been keeping the portals of the place of strange things had for about twelve years. He has seldom had trouble with visitors, but occasionally a tourist who has been seeing the town through glass comes in and gets overcome by the wealth of

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Hitchcock*

**CASTORIA** For Infants and Children.  
The Kind You Have Always Bought

## CAPTAIN TOWNSEND TO REST AT ARLINGTON

Members of the Family En Route From Europe Will Not Be Able to Attend Funeral.

The funeral of Capt. Thomas Gerry Townsend, U. S. A., retired, who died at an early hour yesterday morning at the home of his mother, Mrs. E. D. Townsend, 2011 I Street northwest, will take place at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning at the Church of the Epiphany.

Rev. Dr. Randolph H. McKim, rector of the church, will officiate. Interment will be made at the National Cemetery at Arlington. The pallbearers have not yet been appointed.

The death of Captain Townsend was a great surprise to his relatives and friends. He was fifty-two years of age, and although he was retired from the army in 1896 on account of ill-health, was in no wise an invalid.

Recently he purchased tickets to go abroad to join his wife and daughter, Miss Annette Townsend, and two younger children, Hermann and Roger, who have been spending the winter on the Continent. The members of his family are on their way back to Washington, but will not arrive here until after the funeral. His two sons, Gerry and Edwin Townsend, who are students at Princeton, were at home when the news of his death was received.

Captain Townsend was a native of the District of Columbia and a son of Gen. E. D. Townsend, at one time Adjutant General of the Army. He was appointed to the United States Military Academy in 1868. In 1871 he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Sixth Infantry. He remained attached to this regiment until his retirement nearly six years ago. He attained the rank of first lieutenant and that of captain in 1891.

Most of Captain Townsend's campaigning was done in the frontier. He was a member of the survey which settled the Northwest boundary dispute.

Since his retirement he had lived most of the time in Washington. He was a prominent and popular in the army and navy circles. During the summer months he resided with his family at Chevy Chase.

## LONG AIRSHIP FLIGHT ENDS IN WASHINGTON

Aerial Race From St. Louis to Capital During Exposition.

Rich Prize Carried by This Feature of Tournament for Winner Whose Craft Lands Nearest This City.

ST. LOUIS, May 14.—A long-distance airship race from St. Louis to Washington will be one of the features of the aerial tournament at the World's Fair. This decision was reached last night by the committee having this matter in charge.

The only condition attached to this, the longest race in air ever undertaken, is that the prize shall go to the craft landing nearest a fixed point in the National Capital. This is only one of the features of the tournament and points, and a special cash prize will be given to the winner.

The contest for the grand prize of \$100,000 will be over a course about ten miles long. Each contestant will have three trials and his average time will be considered his official record. The time must be at least twenty miles an hour to be considered.

Adjutant General Corbin has prepared for the information of the Secretary of War a statement showing the reduction of troops and military posts in the Philippines during the past year.

The statement is based on a cablegram from General Chaffee reporting by provinces the ports now established. It shows that a year ago there were 493 garrisons and 408 companies of troops in the islands, whereas now there are but 245 garrisons and only 271 companies.

While there has been a reduction of garrisons in nearly all the provinces, there are some where the number of troops has been increased. Batangas and Samar, for example, are notable in Batangas and Samar. Excluding these from consideration, however, it is seen that 430 posts a year ago have now been reduced to 190 within a year. Military garrisons have been discontinued altogether in eleven provinces, and in Rizal province, which includes the city of Manila, the number of troops has been reduced to 100 from 200. There are seventy-one companies to forty companies.

The number of garrisons have been increased, however, from fourteen to eighteen. In Samar the increase has been from six garrisons and eight companies of troops to thirty-seven garrisons, and thirty-five companies.

The island of Negros a year ago had thirty-five garrisons and eight companies. This has been reduced to only three garrisons and two companies.

The island of Panay had eighteen companies of troops distributed among fifty-one garrisons, and now there are but eight companies distributed among six garrisons.

In Union province there were twenty-one garrisons a year ago, now there are none. In the province of Tarlac, once the seat of the alleged insurgent government, there is now but one garrison, as compared with twelve garrisons a year ago.

In Camarines there were twenty-three garrisons, but this has been reduced to nine. In Cebu there were fourteen posts, which has been reduced to four. In Abra there are now no troops, as compared with twelve posts last May.

Several persons heard and saw the robbers at work, but did not have the courage to interrupt them. Louis Bonini, who keeps a confectionery store adjoining the post-office, sleeps in the building, his bedroom being separated from the postoffice by a thin wall only. He heard the burglars emptying the money out of the safe late a tin box and he watched them as they passed by his store after they had finished the job. There were four men in the party.

ST. MARY'S P. A., May 14.—The post-office here was robbed early yesterday morning of \$500 in money and \$1,500 in stamps. Registered letters containing several hundred dollars were overlooked by the robbers. The safe, which was blown open by dynamite, is a complete wreck.

Several persons heard and saw the robbers at work, but did not have the courage to interrupt them. Louis Bonini, who keeps a confectionery store adjoining the post-office, sleeps in the building, his bedroom being separated from the postoffice by a thin wall only. He heard the burglars emptying the money out of the safe late a tin box and he watched them as they passed by his store after they had finished the job. There were four men in the party.

ST. MARY'S P. A., May 14.—The post-office here was robbed early yesterday morning of \$500 in money and \$1,500 in stamps. Registered letters containing several hundred dollars were overlooked by the robbers. The safe, which was blown open by dynamite, is a complete wreck.

Several persons heard and saw the robbers at work, but did not have the courage to interrupt them. Louis Bonini, who keeps a confectionery store adjoining the post-office, sleeps in the building, his bedroom being separated from the postoffice by a thin wall only. He heard the burglars emptying the money out of the safe late a tin box and he watched them as they passed by his store after they had finished the job. There were four men in the party.

ST. MARY'S P. A., May 14.—The post-office here was robbed early yesterday morning of \$500 in money and \$1,500 in stamps. Registered letters containing several hundred dollars were overlooked by the robbers. The safe, which was blown open by dynamite, is a complete wreck.

Several persons heard and saw the robbers at work, but did not have the courage to interrupt them. Louis Bonini, who keeps a confectionery store adjoining the post-office, sleeps in the building, his bedroom being separated from the postoffice by a thin wall only. He heard the burglars emptying the money out of the safe late a tin box and he watched them as they passed by his store after they had finished the job. There were four men in the party.

ST. MARY'S P. A., May 14.—The post-office here was robbed early yesterday morning of \$500 in money and \$1,500 in stamps. Registered letters containing several hundred dollars were overlooked by the robbers. The safe, which was blown open by dynamite, is a complete wreck.

Several persons heard and saw the robbers at work, but did not have the courage to interrupt them. Louis Bonini, who keeps a confectionery store adjoining the post-office, sleeps in the building, his bedroom being separated from the postoffice by a thin wall only. He heard the burglars emptying the money out of the safe late a tin box and he watched them as they passed by his store after they had finished the job. There were four men in the party.

ST. MARY'S P. A., May 14.—The post-office here was robbed early yesterday morning of \$500 in money and \$1,500 in stamps. Registered letters containing several hundred dollars were overlooked by the robbers. The safe, which was blown open by dynamite, is a complete wreck.

Several persons heard and saw the robbers at work, but did not have the courage to interrupt them. Louis Bonini, who keeps a confectionery store adjoining the post-office, sleeps in the building, his bedroom being separated from the postoffice by a thin wall only. He heard the burglars emptying the money out of the safe late a tin box and he watched them as they passed by his store after they had finished the job. There were four men in the party.

## WESTERN BANKERS IN CONVENTION

Financial Topics Discussed Before the Bodies.

### THE EVOLUTION OF BANKING

Thomas B. Paton, of New York, Considered the Subject—The Branch Banking System—Question Reviewed by Horace White and H. W. Yates.

KANSAS CITY, May 14.—Several hundred bankers assembled here yesterday to attend the convention of the Bankers' Associations of Missouri, Kansas, and Oklahoma and Indian Territory. Three separate gatherings were in session this morning, the Kansas bankers meeting in Kansas City, Kan., and the Indian Territory bankers in Muskogee, Okla., and the Missouri bankers convening on the Missouri side. Aside from annual reports presented, E. A. Kelly, of Leavenworth, Kan., made a report on the conference in New York on bank money orders, before the Kansas. Gordon Jones, of St. Joseph, president of the Missouri Association, delivered his annual address to that meeting, and Thomas B. Paton, of New York, editor of the "Banking Law Journal," delivered an address on "The Evolution of Banking Law."

Mr. Paton spoke on the laws which govern the business dealings of banks—not so much the laws which govern the organizations and powers which govern the banks as those laws which govern the instruments of trade in which bankers deal, the bills, notes, checks, and other instruments representing money and the documentary securities representing property values, which constitute the bone and sinew of the mercantile wealth of the country, and in which it is the peculiar office of the bank to deal and to make effective.

He showed that the formation law governing bills, notes, checks, and the dealings of bankers is the result of a peculiar process. It consists of a body of rules which have been built up piecemeal by judicial decisions founded on custom. It has been developed out of the disputes of men. The process originated in England, and has continued in the various States since the American Revolution. At certain periods in this process of judicial rule-building there have been statutory enactments providing a basis for that particular point of commercial law.

Evolution of Banking Systems.

Mr. Paton traced in detail the evolution of this process from its starting point in England in the customs of merchants established 600 years ago, and showed how, when this country came to be established into a nation of independent States, the process was continued independently in each of the States and Territories of the Union. The result has been the establishment of many independent systems of State laws, statutory and judicial, governing banking and the instruments of commerce, whereas the subject governed is not confined to State lines, but is national in scope. The speaker pointed out many instances of conflict of State laws, and showed, as the result of the present condition of the law, made up so largely of independent and antagonistic State rules, that great losses are caused to the mercantile and banking community, and that commercial transactions between the States are hampered.

In the afternoon all the associations met in joint session on the Missouri side. The topic considered was "Branch Banking and Horace White, editor of the "New York Evening Post," and Henry W. Yates, of Omaha, president of the Nebraska National Bank, made addresses.

Address by Horace White.

Mr. White said in part: Many plans for securing the needed change in our system have been proposed. The best of these is the one presented by the Indianapolis Monetary Commission. It is a plan that the advantages of branch banking are briefly these:

First. Other things being equal, two banks joined together are stronger than one, and three are stronger than two. Branch banking is not a guarantee against bad banking and internal rot, but it is a protection against accidents and external calamities. It is another illustration of the familiar proverb, "In union there is strength."

Second. For this reason the public has greater confidence in a union of banks than in the same number of banks taken separately. Branch banking would, therefore, improve the credit of the banks so allied and increase their deposits. This advantage would accrue more particularly to the branch bank or the small country bank taking into the system than to the parent bank given to each branch.

Third. Branch banking would reduce the total expense of banks, and this saving would be shared by the bank's customers in the form of lower rates of interest.

Fourth. Branch banking would tend to equalize the rates of interest between the cities and the rural districts.

Fifth. Branch banking has the advantage that it can be extended to places too small to attract a regular bank, which requires a full complement of officers and a reserve of coin and greenbacks. Offices, or agencies, can be established at places where there is no local demand for bank facilities, but where some deposits could be obtained and some safe and profitable business done, if the public were assured that the parent bank was a strong institution.

Sixth. Branch banking affords facilities for communicating knowledge of the relative needs of business in different places and for responding to them. Knowledge of the demand and supply of money would be quickly conveyed from the branch at small towns to the parent bank in the city, and funds could be quickly transferred to the branch, either from the parent bank or from any other branch where the demand was less pressing, and vice versa. Another reason is that branch banking is bound to come, and that you cannot stop it.

Opposition to Branch Banks.

Henry W. Yates, of Omaha, spoke in opposition to branch banks, saying in part: We are all conscious of the weaknesses which prevail in our banking system, and we are desirous of having them removed and the system strengthened and improved in any manner that good judgment and wise action will dictate. But it does not follow from that that we should conclude that our banking system is so utterly bad that the only remedy for the situation is its complete extinguishment and the creation in its place of another system. This is what I believe would result from the passage of a law which would create a regular bank, which would be a British and continental system of large central banks with numerous branches.

The passage of the pending bill, by destroying the harmonious relations which now exist in our banking world and by threatening the existence of our present organized banks, would not only be disastrous to the banks concerned, but it would be a national calamity.

## NEWS FROM CONSULS AROUND THE WORLD

(From W. L. Avery, Consul at Belize.)

The government of British Honduras has made a contract with the United Fruit Company for mail service for the next five years, which is of interest to Southern exporters particularly, as showing the schedule connections and rates between this colony and the Gulf ports of the United States.

There has been no direct communication with New York since the withdrawal of the Tweedle Line in 1900, but beginning this month a schooner line has been established, and a vessel should leave New York for Belize about every six weeks.

The principal provisions of the contract are: The contractors shall convey all mails between New Orleans and Belize, and between Belize and Puerto Cortes, and between Belize and every other port at which any steam vessel employed by the contractors shall call, under the stipulations of this agreement shall call once in every week for a period of five years, to be computed from the 12th day of January, 1902, by good and efficient steam vessels of not less than 500 tons gross register tonnage, and capable of conveying the mails at a speed of not less than eleven knots an hour in ordinary weather.

A steamer which shall, on every Thursday during the continuance of this agreement, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon or as soon thereafter as practicable, immediately before the mails are compelled to take direct to Belize, and a like vessel shall proceed with the mails direct to New Orleans. If at the appointed day the mails from Belize are not received, the vessel shall not call at New Orleans, but shall proceed direct to New Orleans, vessels shall call, on the voyage to Puerto Cortes, at Stann Creek, Monkey River, and Punta Gorda; on the return voyage, at Stann Creek, St. George River, and Punta Gorda, provided that, as regular weekly steam communication is maintained between Belize and Punta Gorda, by the Orr and Laubheimer Company, vessels shall be exempt from the obligation of calling at Punta Gorda. If the vessel shall call at St. George River, it shall be liable to a fine of \$50 per twenty-four hours. Mails shall be conveyed within four days between Belize and New Orleans, and between Belize and St. George River, respectively, under a like penalty.

The government shall pay the contractors the sum of \$12,000 per annum. The contractors shall be liable to the government for the performance of this contract, or else the government shall be entitled to retain, until the determination of this agreement, the three monthly payments first to become due. The agreement shall not be assigned, underlet, or disposed of without the consent of the governor in council. Either party can terminate it at the expiration of five years from the 12th day of January, 1902, on six months' notice. The freight rates shall be: From New Orleans to Belize or from Belize to New Orleans, 85 cents per barrel, or where the articles shipped are not in barrels, 20 cents per cubic foot measurement.

The rates of passage for cabin and deck accommodations, respectively, are: From Belize to New Orleans, \$25 and \$15. Return tickets, available for six months, \$45.

Bathing Establishments in Lyons.

(From John C. Covert, Consul.)

The following facts are submitted in answer to several letters requesting information about baths for the people in France:

In Lyons there are many bathing establishments on the Rhone and Saone, in which one can take a good swim for 5 cents, and more are charged for bathing drawers and towels. Ordinary bathing houses, such as are found all over the civilized world, are common in Lyons, where a good bath can be had for 6 cents without and 8 cents with towels and soap.

In 1888 a concession was given to a little company to build small bathhouses on the public squares of this city, eight of which are now doing business here. They are of porcelain, each 20 feet long by 14 feet wide and 12 feet high. Inside are six stalls, each of which is divided into two compartments by a waterproof curtain, on one side of which is a dressing room containing a mirror, comb, brush, clothes rack, chair, and spittoon. The other side is provided with an electric bell, soap, and washstand, with warm and cold water and all the appointments necessary for a good shower bath, the water falling from above or from the sides, according to the fancy of the bather. The limit of hot water is given to each bather is a little over ten gallons; no limit is fixed for the use of cold water.

The furniture of the apartment also includes an iron basin for footbath. In winter these little stalls are never allowed to become cold, and in summer they never become very warm. Under the bathhouse is a cellar six or seven feet deep, in which are the coal, boiler, a continuously heated thermosiphon, and the appliances for heating and driving the water.

The price of a shower bath in these little concerns is fixed, in the act authorizing them, at 2 cents, towels and soap included. In no case is the woman in charge permitted to ask more or to accept a gratuity. This last regulation is never honored by observance when occasion is offered for its transgression. The towels must be 30 centimeters long and 50 centimeters wide (31½ by 19½ inches). The rules require the disinfection of every towel after it has once been used.

The company that manages these bathhouses receives from the city of Lyons a subsidy of 20,000 francs (\$3,800) per year and the free use of the ground for thirty years at a rent of 1 franc, which the establishments are to revert to the municipality; but, if, at the end of ten years, the number of persons using the baths in the city is less than 500 per day, the experiment will be considered a failure and the city will have the right to cancel the contract, first giving the company six months' notice.

New Acetylene Generator.

(From Consul General O. J. D. Hughes, of Colombia.)

Mr. Erik Cornelius, chemist at the carbide factory at Trollhattan, has invented a new acetylene generator. This generator, says the consul general, is described in the following manner:

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS.

## Lansburgh & Bro

LAST THREE DAYS

...OF...

### SOUVENIR PRICES

Lowest Prices Known on Miles of Embroidery

3,000 yards of Swiss and Cambric edge 4½ inches wide; 100 yds. for this sale, yard..... 50c

175 pieces of Cambric, Skirting, from 4 to 9 inches wide; exclusive designs; were 20c yard. For this sale..... 15c

Swiss Edging, 8 inches wide, that sold for 30c yard. Special price..... 20c

45-inch Eru Embroidered Flouncings for shirtwaists and dresses; were \$1.25 yard. For this sale, yard..... 35c

The latest design in Medallions for Waist Trimmings, in all prices from upward, dozen..... 40c

50 pieces of Fine Persian Lawn Tucking, with Val lace inserting; regular \$1.00 value, for..... 65c

Excellent Values in Extension Window Screens

Adjusted by long metal clips, which guide the frame. The adjustment is easy and smooth.

Note the sizes:

16 inches high, opens from 20 to 15c

34 inches high, opens from 20 to 20c

24 inches high, opens from 20 to 25c

Measure your windows, then come to us, and we will do the rest.

Merciless Price-Cutting in Tailor Cloths.

60c Venetians 49c.

\$1.00 Scotch Suitings, 55c.

56-inch Scotch Homespun. These goods are in all wool and heavy enough to make up without lining; colors, blue, green, tan and brown mixed; former prices, \$1.00. Special, per yard..... 55c

Lansburgh & Bro

420 to 426 Seventh Street.

CREDIT

Buy the Mating, Gas Range, Refrigerator, and everything else necessary to housekeeping, just as economically as cash. No notes. No interest.

Peter Grogan,

817-SI-SI-327 7th St. Between H and I St.

WHAT A LADY

Says about our extracting: I had five very bad teeth extracted by the use of vero air and felt no pain, it being quite pleasant.

MISS KATIE MANGAN.

So why hesitate; prices on our work greatly reduced now.

VERO DENTISTS, 12th and Pa. ave. n.w., 1111 F St. n.w.

Hours, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sunday, 9 a. m. to 12 m.

SECOND DAY'S SALE AT AUCTION.

Remarkable Collection

Rare European Ceramics, Rare Water-Colored Prints, Priceless Old Porcelains, Inlaid Furniture, etc.

Sold to close an Estate Account for The Lincoln National Bank of New York City.

Robert Browning, Esq., Guildhall Chambers, London, W., Trustee.

ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT RESERVE.

Drop's Music House

225 Pa. Ave.

\$5.00 PAINLESS EXTRACTION

Free When Teeth are Ordered. Teeth Without Plates.

OPEN SUNDAYS.